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sonal distribution) are not entirely lacking that the spermophile forms a more or less accidental host for this species.

8. I was unable to confirm the view that all cases of "spotted fever" are preceded by tick bites. In five of the ten cases I saw I was unable to establish a history of tick bite.

9. I find rather serious arguments of a zoogeographic as well as of seasonal nature which fail to support the view that ticks form the transmitting agent of "spotted fever."

10. Despite a total of at least one hundred hours' microscopic work on fresh blood, taken at various times night and day from 9 cases, I have been unable to find any structure which I can interpret as a protozoon. Likewise one hundred hours' work on stained blood from 10 cases gave negative results.

11. Certain clinical features of the disease, notably the thickened condition of the blood and the condition of the urine, do not support the view that this disease is due to a *Piroplasma.*

12. The nervous symptoms noticed this year were greatly in excess of what the published accounts of the disease had led me to expect.

13. Necropsy (1 case) did not show any lesions in the central nervous system which could be interpreted as meningitis.

14. My work is negative, so far as cause, treatment, and prevention are concerned; the greater part of my time was, of course, occupied in testing the present theories regarding the disease, and my results are entirely of a destructive nature.

15. The tick theory has caused serious financial loss to the Bitter Root Valley and has produced an effect which in a few cases bordered on hysteria. In justice to the property interests of the valley and the peace of mind of the inhabitants, I think no time should be lost in publishing the statement that the results of study this year have absolutely and totally failed to confirm this hypothesis.

16. I am under numerous obligations to the physicians of the valley, particularly to Dr. J. J. Buckley, for many courtesies extended to me in connection with my work, and I shall look forward with pleasure to acknowledging the indebtedness more in detail in my final report.

CH. WARDELL STILES,
Chief Division of Zoology.

Respectfully forwarded.
M. J. ROSENAU,
Director Hygienic Laboratory.

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended August 13, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of August 15:

Week ended August 13.

Buildings reinspected	281
Rooms	2,009
Persons inspected	2,554
Sick	18
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	18
Dead examined	4
Necropsies	0
Rats examined bacteriologically	41

Number showing pest infection	0
Places limed and disinfected	227
Times streets swept	3
Sewers flushed	17
Blocks covered with Danyz virus	10
Notices sent to abate plumbing nuisance	6
Abated	5
Undergoing abatement	3
Total number plumbing inspections	80

Anopheles mosquitoes found at Key West, Fla.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Gardiner reports, August 4, as follows:

I have to report the discovery of mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles* in Key West, by Mr. George N. MacDonell.

The first were found on July 29, since which time Mr. MacDonell has seen 41 of the insects, of which number he has captured 36 and has kindly furnished all the physicians of the city with specimens, some of which I am sending under separate cover.

They have been identified by him as *Anopheles argyrotarsis* Desv., subspecies *albipes*, Theo., and all those taken were females and excepting two that were found in a stable in the suburbs of the city, where it seems they were attracted by the horses kept there, as several were filled with blood when found. He has not as yet located their breeding place, nor have they been seen elsewhere in the city, but he is still investigating the subject.

This discovery is an important one in view of the fact that for years Key West has enjoyed immunity from malarial fevers, and systematic search of the island has heretofore failed to demonstrate the presence of any of the genus *Anopheles*.

Also the species *Argyrotarsis*, a rare one in the United States, having been found in numbers in Veracruz by working party Number I of the Yellow Fever Institute, and the comparatively recent establishment of a line of fruit carriers from Mexico to Key West suggests their introduction to the island in that way; and in view of the prevalence of malignant quotidian malaria in Veracruz at the time of the flight of the *Argyrotarsis*, that measures of prophylaxis should be adopted here.

Sole credit for the discovery is due Mr. MacDonell, who is an undergraduate in medicine and a member of the fourth-year class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Atlanta, Ga.

REPLY.

August 11, 1904.

Passed Assistant Surg. C. H. Gardner,
Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Key West, Fla.

Sir: I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication of August 4, 1904, and the specimens of mosquitoes transmitted therewith, which latter have been referred to Prof. L. O. Howard, consulting entomologist of the Bureau. The mosquitoes are identified by him as the *Anopheles albipes*, Theobald.

By direction of the Surgeon-General.

Respectfully,

H. D. Geddings,
Assistant Surgeon-General.